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We will present first results from 7-mm continuum observations of a sample of T Tauri stars obtained at the Very Large Array. Since most of the circumstellar disks could be spatially resolved, their millimeter spectral energy distributions can readily yield information on the characteristic dust grain size within the disks. Our sample of 14 young low-mass stars in the Taurus star-forming region is the largest coherent set of pre-main-sequence stars yet investigated for unambiguous evidence of dust particle growth. Grains significantly larger than submicron-sized ISM dust seem to be ubiquitous. Our findings indicate that grain growth to millimeter- and even centimeter-sized dust particles is a rapid process.